* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member's library may contain it or my library may contain it ?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" But the notification does not refer to other places ; the notification refers to a particular place in Triplicane. The Bharathi Asram at Triplicane is the only place mentioned in the notification, and the police are not authorized to seize these books from any other premises."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The songs are composed and published by Subrahmanya Bharathi ; the published books may be in some of the libraries."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Does the notification refer to it ?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is stated 'all copies wherever found'. Wherever they are found they are to be confiscated.

" Does any Member object ? (After a pause.) Since there is no objection, I wish to know whether the Government would like to proceed with it to-morrow. (After a pause.) It will be taken up to-morrow after 2-30 p.m."

V

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1928-29.

GRANT XIX—EDUCATION—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

> '*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 under Grant XIX—Education—Transferred,*'

for the purpose of publishing a book on Birds of South India. Sir, as has been shown in the explanatory memorandum placed before the hon. Members, there are no books now dealing with birds in South India. (A voice : question.) I do not know whether the hon. Members of this House are interested in birds (Voices : No.). If any hon. Member has devoted his attention to the study of birds, he would understand why this motion is being made. That is one of the recreations which hon. Members of this House can undertake with profit. (Voices : Oh !) The songs of birds have a great attraction for those who are tired of work ; and they can amuse themselves early in the mornings if they really know something about the way in which these birds live. I may mention a case in point. I do not know whether hon. Members are aware that one of the greatest Foreign Secretaries of State in England, Lord Grey of Falloden, has as his amusement birds. His recent book on Birds is well worth perusal by hon. Members, if they really want to know how this recreation can be carried on. As I have said, Mr. President, this sum of Rs. 4,000 is worth paying. Besides, as is shown in the explanatory memorandum the Government stand to get a profit out of this publication ; because even though there may not be many persons interested in Birds, I know there are enough people in this province who will buy this book when it is published. I hope hon. Members will see their way to grant this amount."

8th October 1928]

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I move—

' *To reduce the allotment of Rs.* 4,000 *for honorarium to the authors of a book on " Birds of South India " by Rs.* 100, *to discuss the necessity for this grant.'*

" Sir, I do not believe I am any less a lover of birds than the hon. the Chief Minister, living as I do in the villages, working as I do in the fields, and enjoying the songs of birds early in the morning and late in the evening. Yet I want to oppose the grant for honorarium for the publication of this book. It is stated that this book is absolutely necessary. There is as a matter of fact a book which contains all about birds now being brought out under the authority of the Secretary of State. It is claimed that that book is too detailed. Then there is another book by Devar which the Government consider as too elementary. Between these two books there is needed another book as is stated by the hon. the Chief Minister. It is claimed that this book on birds is rather a very fascinating study. I do not deny that it is, but then there are great many more books needed which not only would be fascinating but necessary for the sustenance of the ryots of this country. I would just only mention the fact that some of the bulletins and pamphlets of the Agricultural department are sold, and we do not have money to give them free. Money is more urgently needed for other purposes which are certainly much more fascinating and useful. I certainly think that the hon. Members of this House can easily afford to pay more and purchase themselves such costly books. I can also mention that if we want to encourage authors to write books for the good of this country and not merely for the fascination of the people, there is need for books on history, geography, and mathematics in the vernaculars. There is at present not enough of books in the vernaculars of the country for the students in the secondary and lower secondary schools. It is stated that the reputation of these authors is so great that there would be no difficulty in selling these books. I ask, then why not they make money by private enterprise? (Voices : Hear, hear.)

" Again, Sir, there is another factor which is not to be forgotten here. When these men are employed by Government, are they not paid for the work they have done? If they have done this as extra work, their profit will depend on the ability they have shown in their work. Again, it is stated that this book is of great educational value. Then I think high schools and secondary schools may willingly purchase these books and the authors can well make a great profit. It is said at the end of this memorandum that the Government could easily make the money that is now being spent for the publication of this book and also for the payment of the honorarium. Sir, at one part of the memorandum, it is said that this book would be too expensive, and at another it is said they could easily make the amount that is incurred in the publication of this book. I do not believe that both these statements could be right at the same time. So, I feel that there is no necessity for the payment of this honorarium."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Sir, I second this amendment. I am extremely sorry that a responsible minister in charge of the most important factors of the nation-building department should have thought it desirable to inflict on this House a motion of this sort. Purposes there are, vital and important, for which money is urgently needed, and to spend money upon

purposes of this sort is, I submit, simply trifling with the money of the people. It appears somewhat ludicrous that while a few minutes ago we were discussing a very serious matter such as Bharathi's songs, we have come down now to discuss such a trifling thing as the songs of birds. My point is this: let us not attach undue importance to mere items of luxuries—I call this an intellectual luxury. It is not pretended that even for instruction in schools this book is needed, nor for departmental officers to carry on the Government. It is only those, as was mentioned by the Chief Minister—the foreign Ministers of the British Government—who can afford to buy the books. We in this country are not in a position to go in for intellectual luxuries of this kind. Therefore I strongly oppose this grant. I also request the Chief Minister not to come in with this sort of grant before this House in future."

* Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar :—" Mr. President, Sir, there is one point which has been lost sight of in this connexion. I am sorry the hon. the Chief Minister gave only poetic reasons for the publication of this book. I beg to submit that this book will contain articles which appear in the agricultural review; I have read the articles. I think the book will be most useful and valuable to the agriculturists.

" (Mr. Satyamurti : songs on birds !) : I am an agriculturist myself, and in this book which will contain in book form all the articles referred to above in addition to other information regarding south Indian birds special, detailed information is given about the good or harm done by the birds to the agriculturist. As regards birds which are useful to the agriculturists their utility consists in that they destroy the agricultural pests, worms, insects. . . When this book is published in English then you will have people coming forward to translate it for the benefit of a larger number. (Mr. S. Satyamurti : And for more grants !) Therefore, I think that in the interests of the agriculturists and for their sake, this grant may be made."

12-30 p.m. Mr. P. Anjaneyulu :—" Sir, as usual, my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly came to the rescue of the Government. Dr. Subbarayan, the Chief Minister, he says, has not properly presented his case and he assures us that the agriculturists will be immensely profited by the use of this book. He says that if the agriculturists sing the songs of the birds dealt with in this book the pests which infest them now will possibly disappear. I do not think that the birds themselves are capable of doing it, and much less, the singing of these songs by the agriculturists will be a panacea for their ills. I have myself had the pleasure of reading some of the songs which this book deals with and I agree that it is really a pleasant reading. I do agree that for a moody man or a man enjoying his holidays a perusal of these things will be pleasant. But the question is whether we are to give Rs. 4,000 as honorarium for the author. If the Chief Minister or the Foreign Minister can afford to pay for the book and can afford to find time for reading it, no one will quarrel. But the proposition assumes very great importance when we are told that for tank repairs or for minor irrigation works small sums of Rs. 4,000 or 5,000 cannot be found I am sure that with this sum of Rs. 4,000 in the upland taluks of my district at least four tanks could be repaired. If this money could be diverted to this end it would improve the lot of the agriculturists. In these circumstances I oppose the demand."

8th October 1928]

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" I rise to support the grant and oppose the amendment for the reason that birds play a very important part in the agricultural operations especially in eradicating the insect pest. I know that some 15 years ago in the Anamalai Hills Tea estates a kind of insect appeared and the planters tried their level best to find a way to eradicate it. They did not succeed. At last an Assam planter who came there found that it was due to the absence of a particular kind of bird that that insect thrived. The name of the bird is Bul-bul. The planters then introduced this kind of bird and thus exterminated the insect. This will show that to have a book dealing with the birds of South India is very necessary to the agriculturists and to those who are interested in growing fruit trees. These books do a lot of good in helping to destroy the insects which injure the fruit trees. Apart from that the grant of an honorarium of this kind to the author of this book will encourage people to come forward with many more volumes of this sort of useful books. In these circumstances I support the grant."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, a gentleman who has been taking great interest in agriculture and horticulture has come forward to support the grant. I am also a person taking interest both in horticulture and agriculture, but I do not think that it is necessary to sanction this grant. There are any number of books dealing with birds that are harmful to the agriculturists and birds that are not harmful. Apart from its value to the agriculturists a book dealing generally with birds is quite interesting. As a naturalist I am very much interested in these books and I have bought some of them. But I cannot agree that public funds should be invested in their publication. The hon. the Chief Minister has been saying that the book is very popular and that by making this grant to the publishers the Government would be making a profit. If that be the case I for one would not rob the publishers of their well-earned profit. Why should the Government step in now and deprive them of their profit? If the argument is that it is of use to naturalists or people taking interest in things of that kind, then I can understand. I do not see any special reason shown why the Government should come forward and give the authors some bonus."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment is wrongly worded. There is no mention of bonus in the grant."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" The memorandum says that something has to be given to the authors."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" The mover of the grant said that it is an honorarium."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Only an honorarium to the authors."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" I see no reason why the Council should make this grant."

* Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—" I wish to support the motion and oppose the amendment for the poetic reason given by the Chief Minister. Some of my hon. Friends have assumed that poetic reasons are useless reasons. On the other hand, I submit that poetic reasons are more precious than other reasons. It would not do to reduce all life to terms of bread and butter. There are certain branches of study which although they are not commercially attractive, at the same time are necessary and essential for the higher cultural

[Mr. Daniel Thomas] [8th October 1928

life of the nation. It appears to me that a study of the Indian birds is one of such studies and as such calls for the encouragement and support it deserves. We find that in modern English literature some of the great classics proceed from the pen of men who are specialists in bird study. Such writers and such literature are not yet to be found in the Indian vernaculars. We are anxious and hopeful that the time will come when our own vernacular languages will possess books worthy of their name and reputation not only in matters of moral and religious studies but also in natural study subjects. Our educated men speak with admiration and delight about the natural scenery in foreign lands, but do not know what our land contains. If they want to refer to a beautiful river they refer to some river in Cumberland and if they want to refer to a sweet singing bird they speak of the nightingale forgetful of the objects in our natural scenery. It ought to be our definite aim to create a literature in which India and things Indian are brought to prominence and to improve our knowledge of things such as these. To serve such a purpose it is necessary that encouragement should be given at the early stages for the publication of books of the sort now under consideration. For these reasons I support the motion."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, I would support the motion of our Chief Minister if a certain principle is established by Government in the matter of the encouragement of publication of books of this sort.

" I want to know on what principle this demand is moved. I wonder how the hon. Finance Member sanctioned it without laying down the principle. It may be that this book contains useful information for the agriculturists and it may be useful from the political point of view also. Perhaps Members on the other side of the House have taken a practical view of the book. We will assume that this sort of book would be useful to the agriculturists. Once I prepared a book for the elevation of the depressed classes it might be very useful. Are the Government going to give me an honorarium for it ? I have now got a book in view—a book for the guidance of our Ministers. (Loud laughter.) An idea struck me to-day to publish a book on the discrimination of killing wild animals. Such a book would be very useful. Are the Government going to give me a grant ? Unless the Government enunciate a principle that they will in future give grants or honorarium to the publishers of useful books, I think this grant should be opposed."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I rise to support the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda. I feel, Sir, that the Government have hardly made out a case. It is said that the total cost to the Government will be Rs. 10,625 and that against this sum, sale-proceeds to the extent of nearly Rs. 15,000 are anticipated. I do not know why when it is expected to make so much profit, the authors themselves do not want to publish it. It is not even stated that the Government are going to get the copyright for the book.

12-45 p.m. " I do not see why when it is possible to make a profit out of the book the authors should be given a honorarium.

" There is another point also. Government have come forward with a demand for only Rs. 4,000 in order to pay the honorarium to the authors ; they have also stated that the expenditure on printing would be met from the provision already made in the budget. I am not sure whether this is

8th October 1928] [Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar]

regular. The money already sanctioned by the Council is not for this specific purpose. I think this is an irregularity. I therefore support the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda."

* Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan :—" Sir, in South India as elsewhere birds are an asset to the country. There are many other assets in India which are neglected by the people. As other speakers have pointed out these birds are of great value to the people. Ten or fifteen years ago, there were many species but now not so many to be seen; all of them have been destroyed. The plumage of these birds are, in other countries, very valuable. In order to teach the people the value of this great asset a book like this is very necessary."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have been asked by the hon. Member from South Kanara, Mr. Saldanha, to state on what grounds I justify my assent to this particular grant being placed before this House. But before I deal with that point, I might perhaps make clear one or two financial points which have been raised by previous speakers. The reason why we put forward a demand for a grant of only Rs. 4,000 is that that is the only item of expenditure for which provision cannot be found from the existing budget. If the House sanctions the grant for the payment of the honorarium, then of course it sanctions the production of the book. The cost of printing the book including the cost of the plates can be met from the existing budget of the Government Press. It will be unnecessary to ask the House for an additional grant on that ground."

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" How much ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—" It is stated in the note that the total cost to Government including the proposed honorarium of Rs. 4,000 would be Rs. 10,625. The cost of printing including the cost of procuring and reproducing the plates will be over Rs. 6,000. It is estimated, that if the book is sold at a net price of Rs. 15 each volume, Government may make a small profit. Perhaps, while I am dealing with the financial question, I might add that these officers are not officers of this Government and we have no right to expect them to place the past results of the labours of a life time at our disposal free of cost.

" Then to turn to the question which has been asked why this grant should in my opinion be given, I do not propose to reiterate the suggestion that it might be useful to members of this House. A certain amount of hilarity seemed to be thus imparted to the discussion of this question. Whereas if its real implications were realized, it would seem to come nearer to tragedy . . .

" I have no doubt that there are some agriculturists of education in this country who will be very willing to have a book of this nature if they could secure it at a reasonable price. But the publication that is now being brought out under the authority of the Secretary of State for India is in five volumes, each costing Rs. 26-4-0 and it covers the whole of India and Burma. It is, I believe, under joint authorship of experts. At any rate the editor is Mr. Barker. If I might explain why I urge this grant upon the House, perhaps they will allow me to read two small quotations which I came across quite recently. The first is this, and I forget the source :

'How many of the greatest charms of life are lost . . . through lack of observation . . . '.

"The second is this :

'Where are those wonderful books for children we find in England ? The Education department propose to bring to children of the Punjab to a feast . . . but the table is almost bare.

'And it is not only to children that it applies.'

"Now, Sir, I myself may claim to be one of the victims of the lack of power of observation. In my case, I am afraid that an interest in birds, and insects and animals developed after the period of life in which the powers of observation, if they are to be trained, must be trained. Since I came out to this country, as far as time permitted, I have taken an interest in the *fauna* and in the Natural History of this country. But at every turn I have been hampered by the fact, that I could not get any of those books on these subjects at a reasonable price, say, from five shillings to fifteen shillings or a guinea, which you can pick up on any bookseller's shelf at home beautifully illustrated and based on the latest scientific knowledge.

"We in this Presidency are spending very large sums in our attempt to induce our students to turn their attention from mere literary to scientific study, more especially the study of chemistry, biology and zoology. Can our students, at least the majority of them, afford to buy a book on birds consisting of five volumes each costing Rs 26-4-0 ? No wonder that in the old days again and again I came across students who were supposed to have taken their degrees in geology and botany and when asked to distinguish between a state and a sand stone were not able to do so. If I took two plants in my hands, they could not distinguish between the two plants. In order that our students also should be able to attain the same standard of education as the students of other countries we ought to make books of this kind available to them not mere dry text or cram books. I urge this grant upon the House. A very modest grant and beginning it is. The hon. Member from South Kanara asked if I can lay down any principle. Yes, I think I can and that is this. This is a kind of book that is really needed in this Presidency and of which there is a great lack. I am sure a large number of students will be only too glad to purchase it if it is placed within their reach. The principle is one of helping to produce books of this kind on this and on other scientific subjects books which are sadly wanting in this country."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Is there any precedent ?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Sir, I am unable to say whether there has been any precedent. But if it is the case that this is the first time that the Government of this Presidency has proposed to spend any money on a subject of this kind, I should really be sorry to hear it. It is only a petty sum of Rs. 4,000. It would possibly help agriculturists and it may also result in the possible development of a hobby among some Members of this House. But ask this House to consider the question with the seriousness which the much larger aspect to which I have called attention deserves."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Sir, I have been listening to the speech of the hon. the Chief Minister. He said that this would provide a hobby for the well-to-do people to listen to the birds and to make a collection of them. The hon the Finance Member said that this book was absolutely essential

for the improvement of the economic condition of Southern India. The birds are useful and there are several varieties of them. How are they going to help us? The book costs Rs. 15 and only a thousand copies are to be printed. They are not enough for half of Georgetown and how are they going to help the whole Presidency? Recently while the Home Secretary was informed of an indecent publication in England, he said that the book was priced at five shillings and that they need not worry about it since the book would not be within the reach of the masses at such a high price. He said that they need concern themselves only if such things were done in six-penny publications. I wish to know from the hon. Minister and from Messrs. Arpudaswami Udayar and Muniswami Pillai who made a reference to this matter, how many of these poor agriculturists are going to read this book? Of course, Mr. Muniswami Pillai wanted the bull-bull at Ootacamund; he can have plenty of them.

"What is the necessity to give a sum of Rs. 4,000 to the authors? 1 p.m. There are books already of five volumes costing Rs. 25 each. There are some books which are much cheaper. Still there are other books. Why are you interested in these particular authors? Why are you interested to give Rs. 4,000? Why not the Government ask Macmillan & Co. to publish a cheaper volume? Why should they not hand over the whole thing to that Company? The Government say 'We will try to make business out of this.' How are they going to sell this book? They will be eaten by white ants; that is all; you cannot sell the books for Rs. 15 unless you present them or unless every Government office purchases a copy out of contingent money. The public will not buy. It is not fair that the Government should come forward and ask this House to give this sum of money to particular individuals who are compiling, after all, second-hand copies; it is not original. The book is published under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. Certain pictures have to be made in Bombay. Send them to Germany; they will make them cheaper; ask some German Company to print the book who will do so at a very much cheaper cost; or ask Macmillan & Co. to publish the book. If the hon. the Chief Minister is interested in birds and if he thinks that a study of birds will make a fine contribution to the education of this Presidency, it is for him to order a book not costing more than 14 annas or 12 annas to be printed by Macmillan & Co. and sell copies to schools. In that case the Government will not be incurring any expenditure; there will also be a much larger sale. Sir, it is not fair to waste—actually it is a waste—Rs. 10,000 on a book for the pleasure of the rich—that is all, and not of the poor. The poor are not going to be benefited by the book. The hon. Member from Ootacamund Mr. Muniswami Pillai said that insects were the greatest enemies to agriculturists. It is the Government who is the greatest enemy. How much do the Government take by way of land tax, etc.?

"Just now the hon. the Minister told us that he would try to make some arrangements to have cattle inoculated for rinderpest. How many thousands of cattle die on account of that disease? Is any book on that subject available for the agriculturists? The agriculturists do not know anything of the disease of the cattle; they do not know anything about their own disease. I wish the House will vote down the demand."

[8th October 1928

* Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—" Sir, this subject is of unusual importance because it involves a principle which, I think, has not hitherto been enunciated. The whole secret of the matter is that two Government officers of a different province have produced this book; that Government cannot give any honorarium because they are public servants of that province. Therefore this province wants to help those Government servants by giving honorarium to them. If you want books on birds, we have got enough of them. The hon. the Finance Member said that they were small books. This book is not within the reach of the poor agriculturists. According to the statistics prepared by the Government, the income of the agriculturist in India is only Rs. 27 per annum. The book in English costs Rs. 15. How many are there among the agriculturists who know English and who can buy this book.

" With regard to the question of the commercial undertaking, I thought that this Government was against commercial undertakings. The hon. the Finance Member has said on many an occasion when a subject of this sort was mooted in this House that the Government could not agree to it as it entailed commercial undertaking. Now, he says 'I will print this book, pay Rs. 4,000 to two Government servants of a different province because they cannot be paid there. I want to make a profit out of this.' That is the undertaking that is given from those benches opposite.

" The hon. the Chief Minister has got—I sympathise with him—a very poor case to argue. He said that the Foreign Minister in England was taking very great interest in this matter. He had not as much enthusiasm as the hon. the Finance Member. He does not feel as the hon. the Finance Member feels with regard to this book. It pained me to see hon. Members Messrs. Muniswami Pillai and Srinivasan supporting the Government in a matter like this. This undertaking entails a cost of Rs. 10,000, to benefit whom, not to benefit the poor, but to benefit Ministers, like the Chief Minister of this Government or the Foreign Minister of England or our Finance Member. The book cannot be purchased in this country by any ordinary man.

" If you look at the commercial side of the undertaking, Messrs. Macmillan & Co., or some other Company would have undertaken it, if it will be a successful undertaking. In that case there will be no necessity for the Government to spend this sum of money. The Government want to print the books and to sell them. All the information that is given to us is that this Government require 35 copies of this book. If they want to encourage the authors, they can purchase 100 copies. They want to stock the books for sale. They want to print this book, and to give Rs. 4,000 to the authors without even purchasing the copyright. The hon. the Finance Member thinks that a sum of Rs. 4,000 is a trifling matter. It is not a trifling sum to the ratepayers. He does not ask for a sum of Rs. 10,000 because there is provision in the budget for this sum. There is no sanction to pay the amount as honorarium to the authors. It is for that, he has come before us; otherwise he would have arranged the matter himself. My appeal to hon. Members is not to give their support to this undertaking at all. It is not done in the interests of the ratepayers, much less in the interests of the

agriculturists. Nobody will be profited except two English gentlemen. They are going to be profited by this sum of Rs. 4,000. That is the whole secret of the matter and I request hon. Members through you, Mr. President, not to vote for this grant."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am surprised at the Government basing their arguments upon poetry, culture, science, agricultural interests and business. Let us examine each on its own merits. If my hon. Friend the Chief Minister wants poetry, he has very much larger poetry, in those five volumes which are produced at the instance of the Secretary of State for India. With regard to culture which was made very much of by the hon. the Finance Member, it is the province of schools and universities in a poor country like ours. So far as this publication is concerned, it is priced at Rs. 15. Surely the hon. the Finance Member is not going to tell us that this publication of Rs. 15 is required for pupils in the lower classes. This production might be useful for students in colleges. There are the Madras and the Andhra Universities which are both trying to have a publication department. It is their duty to recommend publications like this and to ask for grants. It is their business and not the business of either the hon. the Finance Member or of this House to take up this question as experts. We are not experts on this question.

" On the question of science, the hon. the Finance Member was very eloquent and said that we would be acting tragically if we threw out this demand. I may very frankly tell him that there will be no tragic importance in throwing out this particular demand. There are circumstances under which the very best of things may not be to the advantage of the people as a whole. The hon. the Finance Member laid much stress upon the scientific aspect of the subject. We must have a programme of culture for the country. No such programme is before us. The Government have never thought of such programmes. They have always been thinking of distributing the patronage they have in their hands. Beyond that, nothing else has been done in this matter. There is an elementary book on this subject; there is the larger book being published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India. It is stated that this publication has a great deal to say about the birds in Southern India. In a book of five volumes that is being produced, the birds of southern India must occupy at least one-fifth of the whole book. I am sure one volume will be devoted to birds in southern India.

" Some of the hon. Members on the other side were very enthusiastic over the question of the agricultural interests. There is a book regarding insect pests and it has been published by the Government. The book has been there for a large number of years, and yet the agriculturists know very little about the insect pests of southern India. It has not come to the notice of the agriculturists at all. The agriculturists do not derive any benefit from that publication. The Government are not doing anything in a systematic manner to educate the agriculturists on matters of vital interests affecting them; when it suits the Government to distribute patronage, they come and tell us that this book will be very helpful to the agriculturists. In this poor country of ours a book priced at Rs. 15 will not be helpful to the agriculturists. It will be within the reach of the hon. the Finance Member and other people who draw fat salaries.

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [8th October 1928

"A great deal has been made of the business aspect of the question. The note makes mention of an anticipated sale-proceeds of Rs. 14,490 and of the purchase of 34 copies for the use of Government officers and for presentation to libraries. Government officers are not, therefore, going to pay for the book; they will get it gratis. Libraries which will be in a position to purchase the book will purchase it. How are the Government going to sell one thousand copies which they are going to print? The Government think that all the remaining copies would be sold. It is wonderful business which I have never heard of. There must be depreciation; there must be some loss in dealing with a thousand copies. Here you see a serious Government coming forward and taking credit for the sale-proceeds of all the remaining copies except those that are required for presentation and for Government offices. So far as the arguments of the other side are concerned, there is absolutely no point in them. We are not against culture; we are not against poetry; we are not against science; we are not against agriculture. We do not want to discredit the Government if they come forward with better business methods. But here is a proposition which is evidently intended to patronise somebody who has produced this book. The authors could have gone to some eminent publishers and got the book published. If the Government think that the copies deserve encouragement, they can purchase a large number of copies for their own use. Without doing anything of that kind, they come forward and tell us, without even taking a copyright for the book, that we must give away Rs. 10,000 of the poor ryots of this province. I am not prepared to allow such a grant to be made. I therefore oppose it wholeheartedly."

1-15 p.m. * Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"Sir, I shall in the first place refer to the remark of the hon. the Finance Member who said that this demand was only for Rs. 4,000; but I think, Sir, this raises the large question of policy as to how far a Government, which certainly is not an expert in literature or science, is entitled to subsidise literary and scientific publications, and if so, on what principles; secondly, whether it is right that the realm of letters should be invaded by the secular arm of the Government; and thirdly, if the unfortunate birds themselves may not get better treatment on a more scientific basis if the Government do not come forward to help particular men of science. I believe, Sir, that it is not good for this Government, it is not good for the birds of South India, and it is not good for those authors, that their publication should be helped not by a discriminating public, but by a Government which merely wants, on the advice of the Director of Public Instruction, to subsidise a publication of this kind.

"Now, Sir, what is the information on which the Government have acted? They have acted merely on the information given to them, I believe, by the Director of Public Instruction in his note printed at page 1 of the explanatory memorandum furnished to us, in support of the supplementary demand. I think time was when Governments in other parts of the world tried to influence public opinion by subsidising publications and telling the world, 'these are publications which go with the imprimatur of the Government and therefore they must command high value in the intellectual world'. I put it to my hon. Friend the Minister for Education, who has made himself responsible for this demand, whether as an educated University man, he can say that he considers it right and proper that he as a member of this Government should give his approval to this publication without having

8th October 1928] [Mr. S. Satyamurti]

expert opinion before him, as to whether this is a publication worthy of being encouraged by the Government. And what will be the value of this publication if it is not helped by the Government?

"As my hon. friend from Kurnool pointed out, there are university bodies in this province—the Madras University and the Andhra University—who have got experts on whose advice the Government can act. The Director of Public Instruction can as well ask the Madras University, and if the Madras University after going into the matter thinks that this publication deserves encouragement, the Government may help such publication, if the University applies for such help. On the other hand, the Government come forward to help a particular publication What is there, I ask, to prevent other people coming forward with requests for similar grants for their publications?

"There is also another point, Mr. President. A great deal was said of the unfortunate agriculturists who seem to be very near the heart of my hon. Friend from Trichinopoly. He is an educationist, he is an agriculturist and many other things; but he is, above all, a consistent supporter of whatever the Government say and whatever proposition may be brought forward by them. Let it be anything, he will support it and he will freely draw from his fertile imagination any amount of arguments for anything. He is an educationist to-day, he is an agriculturist to-morrow and a gardener a third day and the day after that God alone knows what he will be. His position is that Governments may come and Governments may go, but he will be there constantly voting with them. It seems to me that my Friend might have thought awhile before he began to use the position of the unfortunate agriculturist as an argument in defence of his own position; if he did so, he would have realized that 99·999 per cent of those agriculturists who are so near his heart would never have a chance of looking at this book, studying it or learning anything out of it. One thousand copies of the book are to be sold at Rs. 15 each! Does he seriously suggest—unless he thinks that we have a great charm for his eloquence—that these thousand copies in English will change the outlook of the millions of agriculturists in this country?

"Then, Sir, it seems to me that the Government should consider the whole question of their publication policy. If they want to encourage publication, I put it to my Friend, the only thing you could do to-day is the popularization of scientific literature in the Indian languages of this country. If the Government really want to do anything in this direction—I put it to my Friend who, I am sure, agrees with me, and if he does not, let him say so—they should realize what the country most needs to-day. I am sure my Friend agrees with me when I say that what our country needs more than anything else to-day is the bringing to the doors of our poor people the latest results of scientific research and scientific knowledge by means of popular publications in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese and so on and so forth. Instead of doing that, Sir, what do we find? Two adventurers apply to our Government for aid. Why should these two gentlemen apply to our Government? Why should they come to the Madras Government, I ask? Evidently, their book would not sell in their own provinces; they wanted to dump the book on the hon. Minister and I think the hon. Minister in turn referred it to the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Grieve. I am yet to know what are his qualifications; I think he is a graduate in Geography, perhaps knowing the fauna and flora under a particular section of it. If that is the basis on which the Government are going to act, God save the Madras

Government. Therefore, I suggest, Mr President, that it is not right on the part of this Government to encourage publications of this kind.

"We were told, Sir, that this book is a good book and will sell well. If it is a good book and will sell well, why should the authors come to the Madras Government for help? They are commercial people, and Englishmen at that, and if they ever thought they could make any profit out of this book, I am sure they would never have come here and offered to give the profit to my hon. Friend there. Their book will not sell as quickly as my Friend's imagination goes. Therefore, they have thought it best to approach Mr. Grieve and my Friend Dr. Subbarayan who can get through the whole thing with no party majority, but by the neutrality of the party just below the gangway. So, these two gentlemen will take Rs. 4,000 because of the weakness of my Friend Dr. Subbarayan who can add to the votes on that side, the votes of some of the gentlemen below the gangway. The result will be that without any question of the merits of this book being raised, these gentlemen will have this book published and this book will go forward as if there was nothing wrong with it. If afterwards somebody puts some question about it, as to why it does not sell well, somebody will or will not answer the question and there it will end.

"As for the Government's touching faith in the book being a financial success, I ask my Friend to look at the tragic history of the commercial transactions of the Madras Government, at least since the Reforms began to work in this Province. The Rusellkonda saw mills, the Glue factory, the Olavakkot saw mills, the Jam factory, etc., and everything else excepting of course the business of running the Ministry in this province, have been miserable failures; Dr. Subbarayan's one successful business has been to sit tight in his office. Apart from that, Sir, I say all the commercial undertakings have been proved to be grievous failures. Does he seriously ask this Council to take him seriously when he says to this Council that it is a profitable business? Why should not the birds of South India be treated by experts on the only principle of the survival of the fittest? Why should these two gentlemen get a decided advantage over other people by getting substantial aid from the Government?

"Taking now the other question of finance, my hon. Friend the Finance Member, whenever he has no argument, always jumps to sudden conclusions, takes on the pose of the tragic queen, and says the whole world will go to dogs unless his motion is supported and carried. And to-day, Sir, he provoked himself to such fury that he told us that unless this book was encouraged, there would be no education among the people, that the poor students for whom he shed copious tears would go without knowledge, and my Friend is going to help the unfortunate students of this Presidency by publishing one thousand copies of book in English, fixing the price at Rs. 15! Sir, I do not understand my hon. Friend's purpose in saying so; it seems to me that he does not believe what he himself says. If really the Government here are going to supply books for the purpose of enlarging the scientific knowledge of our students, I ask him to have a programme before him. Has he a programme now? So long as a supple Minister is there and a party below the gangway to help the Government in whatever they do and an equally neutral party below the gangway, I am afraid there cannot be any policy behind the publication of this book. I say therefore that it is not good for the Government, it is not good for the authors and it is not good

for the birds of South India to force this publication on our people. That they have no arguments to advance has been conclusively proved by my Friend from Kurnool who pointed out that the very fact that from the hon. the Minister who began romantically--with Shelly Ode to a Shylock in his mind—to tell us the romantic effect of birds' songs, etc., and down to my hon. Friend below the gangway who was all tears for the sufferings of the agriculturists but yet wanted that we shoud spend Rs. 10,000 of their hard-earned money for subsidising a publication worth Rs. 15 per copy, and down to the hon. the Finance Member whose enthusiasm for education is so unbounded that he must help these two authors in order to provide for all scientific books being published for the benefit of our poor students who can afford anything else but to buy these books at Rs. 15 a copy, seems to show that the Government have failed to produce a simple argument in favour of this publication.

"I oppose this grant, Mr. President, on a question of policy. Let the Government have a clear policy and come forward and say 'we want these books and here is an estimate, I can tell you, Mr President, that this estimate is only an under-estimate.' We have experience of a book called the 'Tamil Lexicon' in another place which was estimated to cost about a lakh, but on which we have spent more than Rs. 3 lakhs, and we want some 2 lakhs more for finishing it, and I shall not be surprised if this estimate of Rs. 2 lakhs also is exceeded. This amount of Rs. 10,000 and odd is a deliberate under-estimate; I am sure the final cost would come to Rs 20,000 or Rs. 30,000. Wherever the Finance Member and the Chief Minister can manage to reappropriate the balance, they will do so quietly. Whenever they want a small sum, they won't come to the Council—now they know that the Council is trying to kick—they would try to reappropriate it. And with an accommodating Finance Member whose conscience is roused only when Indian industries are considered but which becomes very enthusiastic when English publications are concerned, my Friend will have no difficulty in increasing the amount to more than Rs. 20,000. As regards the sale profits, I should not be surprised if the very fact that the Government have subsidised the publication made every decent man to turn away from this book and say 'why should these people come to the Government for help if they wanted to set high standards of literary or scientific thoughts in our young men, instead of relying on the discriminating voice of the intellectual world'? For these reasons, Mr. President, I oppose this demand."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the House is now ready for a vote. The motion is

to reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,000 *for honorarium to the authors of a book on 'Birds of South India' by Rs.* 100."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder.
2. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
3. ,, S. Satyamurti.
4. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
5. Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. 1-30 p.m.
6. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
7. ,, P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.
8. ,, J. A. Saldanha.

Ayes—cont.

9. Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan.
10. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
11. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
12. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
13. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
14. ,, Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
15. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
16. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
17. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
18. ,, K. R. Karant.
19. ,, B. Venkataratnam.
20. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
21. ,, A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
22. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
23. ,, Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
24. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
25. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
26. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
27. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
28. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
29. ,, V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.
30. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
31. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
32. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
33. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
34. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
35. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
36. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
37. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
38. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
39. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
40. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
41. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
42. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
8. Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. ,, Syed Tajudin Sahib.
17. ,, A. B. Shetty.
18. ,, J. Bheemayya.
19. ,, J. A. Davis.
20. ,, R. Foulkes.
21. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
22. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.
23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa.
24. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar.
25. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayana Nambudripad.
26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
27. ,, K. Krishnan.
28. ,, N. Siva Raj.
29. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
30. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
31. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
32. ,, S. Subramania Moopanar.
33. ,, Daniel Thomas.
34. ,, Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
35. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.
36. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
37. Mr. Kenneth Kay.
38. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
39. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
40. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
41. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
42. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
43. ,, G. R. Premayya.
44. ,, Abdul Razaak Sahib.
45. ,, Muhammad Kadir Mohidin Sahib.

Neutral.

1. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
2. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
3. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
4. The Zamindar of Seithur.
5. Mr. P. Siva Rao.
6. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.

Ayes 42. Noes 45. Neutral 6.

The amendment was lost.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I shall now put the demand to the vote of the House. The question is that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 under " Grant XIX—Education—Transferred."

The demand was put and declared carried.

8th October 1928]

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
8. Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. ,, Tajuddin Sahib.
17. ,, A. B. Shetty
18. ,, J. Bheemayya.
19. ,, J. A. Davis.
20. ,, R. Foulkes.
21. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
22. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kanalappara alias Kumaran Raman.
23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa.
24. Mr. Al Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar.
25. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
27. ,, K. Krishnan.
28. ,, N. Siva Raj.
29. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
30. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
31. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar.
32. ,, S. Subrahmania Moopanar.
33. ,, Daniel Thomas
34. ,, Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
35. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.
36. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
37. Mr. Kenneth Kay.
38. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
39. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
40. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
41. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
42. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
43. Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib
44. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
45. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
46. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razaack Sahib.

Noes.

1. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder.
2. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
3. ,, S. Satyamurti.
4. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
5. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
6. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
7. ,, P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.
8. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
9. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
11. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
12. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
13. ,, Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
14. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
15. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
16. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
17. ,, K. R. Karant.
18. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
19. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
20. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
21. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
22. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
23. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
24. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
25. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
26. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
27. ,, V. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.
28. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
29. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
30. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
31. ,, B. Venkataratnam.
32. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
33. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
34. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
35. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
36. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
37. Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
38. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
39. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
40. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
41. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
42. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.

Neutral.

1. The Zamindar of Seithur.
2. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
3. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
4. ,, Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib.

Ayes 46. Noes 42. Neutral 4.

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

At this stage this House adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch 2-30 p.m.

GRANT XX—MEDICAL—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'*that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 700 for a Commissioner of medical qualifications and standards for India.*'

" In moving this motion, I wish to state the full facts showing the necessity for moving this motion in this Council. Till now the Madras Government and the various Governments have been deputing Medical officers and other medical practitioners to go to England—private practitioners are also going —for undergoing higher courses of medical education in the British universities. . ."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Are the Government going to England please ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I am afraid the hon. Member did not catch what I said. The Madras Government is deputing a number of officers to undertake higher courses of medical education in England ; assistant surgeons, sub-assistant surgeons and surgeons are going to England to study higher courses in medicine in the British universities. Other medical practitioners also are taking advantage of this and are going to England not only from this province but from other provinces also. Until now the General Medical Council have been sending deputations or having recourse to other means of ascertaining the standards of medical education given in India. This system of ascertaining the standard of qualifications of medical students which is now pursued is found to be cumbrous and the Medical Council will be satisfied if somebody certifies to them that the standards followed in the various universities and colleges are up to the standards obtaining in British universities. For instance, the Madras University M.B.C.M was recognized by the General Medical Council till July 1928, and they have now further extended the recognition for a year. As regards the Andhra University, they have said that they would not recognise its degree, and the matter is under correspondence. So, we have to see, for the benefit of medical education and improvement of medical science that our degrees are recognized, so that the holders of these degrees when they go to England will be readily admitted into the institutions for higher studies in England. It is with this object that this motion is moved. The Medical Council is deputing an officer in Medical Service in one of the provinces. He certifies that our standards are up to the mark. To meet the expenses of this officer the Government of India want Rs. 12,000 a year and the proportionate share of the Madras Government towards it is Rs. 1,700 a year. The amount that has to be paid for the remaining portion of the year is Rs. 700 that is now asked for. I move that the Government be granted this sum."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move a cut of Rs. 100 from this amount of Rs. 700 that is now asked for by the Government, to discuss the need for economy in this work. In doing so, I want to say in reply to some of the statements that have just now been made by the hon. the Excise Minister of this Government. He said that this Government and the Governments of other provinces in this country are deputing men to go and study in English universities for higher qualifications in

8th October 1928] [Mr. R. Nagan Gowda]

medicine Sir, it is taken for granted here in this country that any degrees that are obtained in the universities in India are inferior to the degrees that are granted by the universities in England. It is for that reason, Sir, I understand that men are deputed from here to England. That is not done in any other part of the world. That itself is a thing to which we ought not to agree. He also said that there are private men who go to foreign countries to study medicine. Sir, British universities do not send men to Tokio to examine and inspect the medical colleges there, nor do they send men to the United States or Haiwai or the Philippine Islands, or to Germany or other parts of Europe to examine and inspect the colleges and the standards of education that is imparted there before according them recognition. It is only when we employ men trained in England who know the standards in England that they claim that our standards ought to be examined and inspected to enable applicants to join the Indian Medical Service. Under such conditions, we need not go to foreign countries for educational qualifications. Sir, besides, there is another thing and that is that the other universities in this Presidency are not recognized. For instance, the Andhra University, the examination papers for which are set by examiners that set papers for the Madras University. As a matter of fact, there is absolutely no difference between the two. Besides, if the Medical Council in England wants to examine the standards here, let them depute their own men for the examination. It is not for us to pay for the inspection made by the Medical Council in England. Besides, it is a subject of the Government of India, that is, a central subject, and it is for them to pay for the man whom they want to depute to go and find out the standards of the different universities. I do not see why we ought to be made to pay for a subject which is under the control of the Government of India. And besides, there is another thing and it is this. They are going to depute an officer of the Madras Presidency, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. Sir, I am sure he is paid a very nice big salary and I do not see any reason why this officer of the Government should be paid again a very large sum, that is Rs. 100 a month. There is another item in this demand which also needs consideration. They pay rather a very large sum to the stenographer who is to be attached to this inspector of the standards of medical education in this country. Here is a sum of Rs 250 allotted to a stenographer. I think it is rather a very large sum to be paid to a stenographer. For these reasons, I move that a cut of Rs. 100 be made out of this demand."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion that has just been moved by my hon. Friend. My reason, Sir, is this. I may be prepared to accept the general proposition or principle that it is desirable that our degrees should be recognized by the General Medical Council in England. So far it has not been said that we are not going to accept their recommendation. Quite recently we had a deputation from the General Medical Council consisting of Sir Norman Walker and Colonel Needham who came here and inspected and examined the standards of medical education in this Presidency, and made their recommendations. These recommendations this Government have on the whole accepted; and in accordance with the recommendations of the inspecting officers of the General Medical Council we made provisions in our budget to increase the staff of our medical colleges, to provide experts and

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [8th October 1928

so forth and we have done our very best to carry out the recommendations. I should presume that if we did not accept the recommendations in full, we are at any rate going to do so, and we have already accepted and carried out a portion of them. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the General Medical Council would not recognize the degrees of this university. I do not see therefore any reason why apart from the agency that we now possess for inspection and for reporting on medical education in this province, we should go in for an all-India agency. If the Government of India wish to have an agency like this that would co-ordinate medical education in the various provinces, if they want to have an officer who will go round
2 all the provinces, by all means let the Government of India provide the money. We shall have nothing to say about it. But I do not see any reason why this Government should be asked to pay either in full or in part for the agency that is suggested here. As I said, while I am prepared to admit on general grounds the desirability of conforming to the standards acceptable to the General Medical Council of Great Britain, I should not think it would be altogether a great calamity if it comes to a matter of having to say 'no' to them. Because after all, the chief ground is that our medical education should be based upon the highest standards possible. I think we are doing it already. We have done it to a large extent and I do not see any reasons why this annual visitation should come and why we in this province should be forced at the point of the bayonet to accept any recommendations that these inspecting officers might make. If we conform to all reasonable standards and if we do our very best to make medical education efficient, I do not see the necessity for our agreeing to this special agency. We have got in this province the Medical Department which is supposed to be expert in medical education as well as in the administration of the department in general.

2-45 p.m. "As far as I am concerned, I see no reason why we should go outside this agency and create another agency altogether. If the Government of India think that it should have a co-ordinating agency, by all means let them create such a one and pay for it. I object to this Government being asked to agree to pay either in part or in full for the establishment proposed."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro :—"I have been listening very attentively to the speeches of the mover and the seconder of the amendment. I feel they have not made out any case whatsoever. If I understand them aright, they think that medical education in this country has so far advanced and is complete that it requires no higher standard of efficiency, that the standard existing here is adequate, that we need not conform to the standards of the British Medical Council in England. If that is the view of the hon. Members, I am afraid they are ignorant of the conditions of medical education. Medical education in this country is of recent growth and is not complete and requires development The Madras Medical College which is the best equipped college here may not come up to the standard of the British Medical Council. The maternity hospital is the best of the kind The British Medical Council is the one unifying authority and co-ordinating agency for the whole of India and it is necessary that there should be an Indian agency for the British Medical Council standard. The Government of India wanted to have this agency not for its own purpose but to help the provinces

in this direction. It is therefore necessary that the provinces should contribute their own quota to maintain the highest traditions of the British Medical Council in India. The second point that I wish to press is this that in addition to this central agency medical education must develop here by the deputation of our officers to England and other countries to complete their training. It is desirable that we send our assistant surgeons and surgeons to foreign countries in order to acquire further proficiency and knowledge in medical science. In order that this may be effected, it is necessary that we should have the advice of a common agency through whom we can get admission into the various medical institutions. We realize now the importance of advisory committees for securing admission into the various universities in Britain. In the case of officers and others who go for post-graduate courses, it is difficult to secure admission unless they go through the official agency. There are certain conditions prescribed and we must conform to them if we want recognition by the British Medical Council. We must accept their standards. Therefore this grant is very desirable and necessary."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—"On this subject the present Minister and both the ex-Ministers have spoken with some experience. Sir Patro seems to think that this medical board in England is going to help our students who cannot get admission otherwise. That is the one reason why he supports this demand. He has perhaps no experience of what is going on in England in regard to our students and if our students do not get admission in the English universities it is because of our Government that stands in the way. Those institutions are open to any students from any country except India and this Government in a beautiful way manages to have control over these students by taking the responsibility of controlling the admission of students. There is an agency in England which is supposed to help Indian students. That agency indeed obstructs the admission of Indian students in various colleges. Once a letter was given to a friend of mine to get admission in a university and this friend went with this letter and sought for admission. But the officer there was a frank man and he said : 'It is all right to have brought this letter but we have other instructions to show that Indian students should not be admitted beyond a certain number. So I cannot admit you.' My hon. Friend, Sir Patro, said that we must send our people to England and other foreign countries. I do not know if he is keen on sending our students to any other country. We always look to England and we always want to wait at her doors for admission. These medical boards there will not in any way help our students even if there is better medical education in Germany or France. I want to submit to this House through you, Mr. President, that if really the Central Government want this agency and the standard of the British Medical Council, let them pay for it. They are taking away lakhs and lakhs from this province by way of income-tax, salt tax and very many other taxes. They keep all the money for themselves and when they want a little money they go about with a beggar's bowl asking for a few hundred rupees. Therefore I protest against this contribution and I submit to this House that if the Central Government want money for this purpose, they must pay from their own pocket. They get large sums from the provinces and they must pay. What are they doing with the large sums that they are taking from us? The Surgeon-General is appointed by the Central Government and this Government say we have nothing to do with it.

[Mr. K. V. R. Swami] [8th October 1928

If the Central Government appoint the right sort of man he could look after matters like this. But the Surgeon-General wants a special pay. It is not commendable at all that a gentleman who has to look after this and who is a highly paid man should want any extra payment. It is only clerks who are poorly paid that have to work extra time. It is a matter of a few hours' work or a few days' work. If the Government of India want to have their own way, let them pay for it. Let them not ask for these little contributions. It is setting a very bad example to be asking for small sums of money after taking heaps of money from us."

Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—" Mr. President, I rise to support this motion. Of all the branches of western education why should medical education alone sit tight over this Presidency? In respect of the other technical colleges of this Presidency there is no such agency by which annual inspection of colleges should be gone through before recognition is given to the graduates of this Presidency. I therefore see no necessity why we should submit to this sort of humiliation, if I may so put it. The Medical Council may appoint somebody else to find out the standard of medical education in this country. If we do not follow the rules followed by other universities and if our officers are prohibited from entering those universities, I believe there are other sources of knowledge much better and much more scientific for our students. Even to-day England is not sending her men to other countries for the inspection of colleges there. I would rather prefer to take the risk of not being admitted than to accept this humiliating condition."

Mr. C. Gopala Menon :—" This demand is for a further grant to meet the expenditure in connexion with the appointment of a commissioner for medical qualifications and standards for India. The principle has been accepted by this House when the first grant was made and I believe the Finance Committee must have sanctioned this on the ground that the principle was already accepted by the House; because the demand as it reads is for a *further* grant to meet expenditure in this connexion. And the proper stage at which this should have been opposed was when the
3 p.m. first grant was brought before this House. Moreover as I understood from the hon. Minister, the General Medical Council in Britain is no longer going to undertake this work, and therefore one of the officers in India should be deputed to do the work of examining candidates who want to get admission into the British medical institutions. That is a necessary thing, and as this grant has already been acceded to at an earlier stage, I do not see how this amendment could find a place at this stage. I therefore oppose this amendment."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" Mr. President, Sir, the Central Government in India has no element of responsibility. They have suggested a certain course to this Government, and, as a Minister responsible to this House, one should have expected the Minister for Excise to have politely told the Government of India that this was an insult to this province. Medical education in this province is claimed to be very efficient. Medical education is very expensive, and it has saddled our students with a great deal of restrictions, with a great deal of efficient standards. There is no question at all about the efficiency of medical education in this province. At any rate, the Surgeon-General and other experts would certainly be up against anybody that would say that medical education here under their control was

8th October 1928] [Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

bad or was not sufficiently efficient. Now, here is a proposal that there should be incessant control by an inspector appointed either as an agent or on behalf of the General Medical Council of Britain. It is all right to say that we should maintain good and efficient standards of education, and for that purpose many a measure is provided for in our own country. For instance, the universities send up their own commissions to examine the institutions under their control, and periodical reports are made on education imparted in the institutions. When inspection is provided for in some such manner, why in Heaven should the General Medical Council of Britain insist upon having an inspector over here, I cannot really understand except it be that it is intended to give England a predominant voice in the medical education of this country and a predominant guiding power in deciding the policy of medical education in this land.

"Again, in the note that is circulated, there is a reference to Sir Norman Walker. He has made a suggestion, it appears, and then he thinks that if that suggestion is carried out, it will possibly be acceptable to the General Medical Council. It is not a measure either approved of by the General Medical Council or insisted upon by them. What the General Medical Council has said is that it cannot undertake periodical visits to this country, and it says some arrangement has to be made by which the standard of medical education may be kept up in this country. For that purpose, much better methods might be sought without wounding the self-respect of this country. It is no use telling us that we are deficient, that much more can be done in matters of medical education. Certainly, much more can be done in matters of medical education, not only in India, but also in Great Britain itself. I do not believe that anybody can hold a brief for Britain that medical education there is perfect. To the extent to which medical education can be made efficient, it is being made efficient in India as well as in Britain, and if standards are required, the standards are there in the universities.

"There is a reference here in the note to the Andhra University. As a matter of fact, the Andhra University is carrying on joint medical examinations with the Madras University, and what applies to the Madras University must necessarily apply to the Andhra University, because the examiners, the papers, the courses of instruction, all these are identical in the Madras University as well as in the Andhra University. I wonder why the General Medical Council should differentiate between the Madras University and the Andhra University for the temporary recognition that had to be given to the latter up to July 1928. All this makes it evident that the General Medical Council of Britain has made up its mind that it shall not agree to any abatement of its tight fist over medical education in this country, and from that point of view I should have expected a responsible Minister to have protested against an arrangement of this nature. He ought to have more regard for the universities that are under the guidance of the Government here. He ought to have felt that these universities are capable of looking after the standards that are necessary to get recognition from the world. It was open to him to say, 'here are our universities; they have their courses and examinations; it is for you to say whether you will give facilities or no facilities to our students in Britain.' If the General Medical Council is so powerful in Great Britain and wants

to stand in the way of medical education in this country, by all means let it do so, but let it not wound the self-respect of our own institutions. I wonder, in such a small matter like this, whether the General Medical Council can impose its will upon us and ask us for an inspection, year in and year out, of the institutions and universities established in this country, run by the Government in this country, run by first-rate experts who have come down here. That is what is claimed for the educationists here. After this claim, if the Minister comes forward to-day and says that he yields to a demand of this nature, it is a thing which I cannot really understand. As a transferred subject under the control of a responsible Minister, I expected this would have received more serious consideration. It is not such a simple thing as it appears to be on the face of it. I agree that there may be some little difficulty in our students going to England and getting admission into the institutions there. But it is the duty of this local Government, as a boasted limb of the British Government, to protest against a treatment of this kind and get justice for its own students who go abroad for education, and I do not think it is right for the Minister to come forward with a demand of this nature. I believe he has failed in his duty towards his own country in this respect and I wish that even at this stage he did not press this demand and did represent to the Government of India that they should have more concern for the prestige of the institutions established by the Government and the universities in this province.".

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—" Mr. President, there is one point to which it is necessary for me to make a reference, and that is the misapprehension about this grant which seems to exist on the part of some hon. Members of this Council It has been suggested by more than one hon. Member that all that is necessary is to withhold this grant and tell the Government of India that as they have made this proposal, it is their concern and they must pay for it. This question however involves our financial relations with the Government of India, and I would refer hon. Members to the note circulated, and point out that the Government of India have no responsibility in the matter. The question of medical education is a Transferred subject and under the control of the Ministers in the provinces. The Government of India are not concerned with this proposal, because they have no medical college under their control, and therefore there are no graduates or students of such colleges who should form their concern. We and other local Governments are the authorities concerned in the matter. It will therefore be useless to ask the Government of India to pay what, under the statutory rules, is a financial concern of the local Government. Further, there is no question of compulsion in the matter. It is perfectly open to us to refuse this grant or not. But if we do refuse, the result will be that the General Medical Council will inform universities and medical institutions in Great Britain who look to that Council for guidance in such matters, that the Madras Presidency has refused to provide for such inspection as they consider necessary to assure those universities and colleges as to the standard of medical attainments in the Madras Presidency, and that they can only advise them under the circumstances to refuse admission or concessions to students proceeding from this Presidency. I may point out that if hon. Members will look at the medical list they will find that a very large number of Indian students now in our service have proceeded to Great Britain to study at Edinburgh, London and other universities in order to complete their course

or to secure post-graduate diplomas or degrees. The only result of not making this grant will be that such students will in future have great difficulty in securing admission, and for my part, I cannot help thinking that that would be to the great detriment of medical attainments in this country."

Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have carefully listened to the speech made by the hon. Minister for Public Health. He made a statement that this Government was sending on deputation large numbers of assistant surgeons, sub-assistant surgeons and other medical officers for post-graduate study in England. Sir, this is news to me. I was myself in the department for more than twenty years, and I am in contact with the members of that department even now. What happens is that every year three or four officers take study leave and go at their own expense to England for further studies.

" The question of recognition of all degrees by the medical schools does not arise at all in the case of those officers. It is only in the case of students passing from the college and going to England for competing in the I.M.S. that the question of recognition of our M.B.B.S. comes in. Even then, Madras degrees have been recognized as equal, if not superior, to many of the English degrees. It was in 1902, when I was under Colonel Maitland, that a big doctor from England came and he was shown round the General Hospital. He said ' I find a variety of cases here and more material for study than in several of the hospitals in England. Your surgeons are equal to, if not better than, the best surgeons there.' That is what he said. Sir, recently, a year or two back, Sir Norman Walker and Colonel Needham came and inspected the hospital. Even then Madras was holding the record. Not only that, Madras was leading. Now young men come here and say ' You are behind the times, ' as the Minister said, ' in whom I am ashamed.' Several remarks have been made by the past Ministers that our medical college is degenerating and so on. Sir, we look upon our college as the best. There is the opinion of Colonel Needham and of Sir Norman Walker that the education imparted here is equal, if not superior, to that in the London University. We do not take Edinburgh or Dublin or Durham, where you can have it in two months' time. There is another reference about the efficiency of our college. Colonel Giffard used to say 'the chronics who do not do well here go to England and come back to us with an L.R.C.P. in three months' time. They cannot compete here with the assistant surgeons.' So there is nothing that can be said against the standard of education imparted here.

3-15 p.m.

" I should like to know what is the work that the inspecting officer is going to do here? Is he going to be appointed by the Government of India? They want to appoint an officer acceptable to the General Medical Council. What is the work of this officer? There are only five or six medical colleges in the whole of India, and the reports of these colleges are available to the Medical Council for their information. Why then do you want a special officer? Why do you want to pay him a big amount? Where is the work for him in the first place? Sir, you want to degrade us, bring us down in the estimation of the whole medical profession in the rest of the world. Can the General Medical Council say this to the Hongkong University, or the Straits Settlements or Australia or Canada or any other British Colony for the matter of that? Because Indians are submissive, you go on stamping them permanently as inferior and say you will have an inspecting

officer, a C.I.D. officer who will have nothing to do except to report that that man did such and such a thing and so on. We say we are equal to them and we will sit with them. I may mention a personal matter. There is Doctor Roy of Bombay. My brother went there to study under him and within 15 days he appeared for the examination and secured a first class in the Indian Medical Service. Why do you want to perpetuate a system of inferiority on our universities ? Your own officers are coming here from England, every year four or five officers come from England with up-to-date methods of teaching and they are teaching. The Surgeon-General has to report on the education imparted in the college and there is the Director of Public Instruction also. They are all anxious to maintain a high level of efficiency. After all, the education given in England is not the best. My brother said that the best medical education can be had only in Berlin or Vienna, neither in England nor in Paris. After all, you make no distinction between men taking N.R.S. in Edinburgh or Dublin. Every one is anxious to bring up the medical profession to the most up-to-date standard. If you want to know what is being done, you can refer to the medical reports that are available in the Government Press. There is absolutely no need for such an officer. It is only the thin end of the wedge, to introduce this example in other presidencies. So I request the House to have respect to the private individuals of this profession and vote against this grant."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, the decision of the General Medical Council of England is one which is inconsistent with our self-respect and dignity as a nation. I do not know if hon. Members realize that even small provinces, like Malta, have their own general medical council, and those councils have got the same autonomous power as the General Medical Council of Great Britain and that their degrees have not got to be certified by the General Medical Council of Great Britain before they are recognized by the universities there. But the Government of India, being what it is, a subordinate partner of the great British Empire, has not had the courage so far to stand up to the General Medical Council of Great Britain and say ' we must have our own council, we cannot allow you to dictate to us what should be the nature of the education and what standards our medical graduates should attain to.' But you should accept our own degrees provided the course of studies and examinations as revealed by the examination papers are accepted by the General Medical Council of India as equivalent to the standard attained to or demanded by the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

" Sir, the discussion has turned throughout, except on this side of the House, on the basis that we are helpless in the matter and that if the General Medical Council withdraws its recognition, our boys and girls who are medical graduates will have nowhere to go to and they cannot do tit for tat to Great Britain. We can do both., Our students can go to Germany or France, as my hon. Friend Mr. Koti Reddi has said ; they can also go to Vienna, a place where even to-day in spite of the disruption of the Austrian Empire the highest medical education is being given. Apart from that, Mr. President, if it is suggested that our students must go to Britain and take their degrees there, may we not tell this General Medical Council that we shall not admit their graduates to either practising or joining in the Indian Medical Service unless they recognize our graduates as having the same rights in the medical colleges and universities of Great Britain ? I know my hon. Friend

8th October 1928] [Mr. S. Satyamurti]

the Minister is helpless in the matter. He cannot really talk to the Government of India in that strain, nor the Government of India can talk to the British Government in that strain. That is why we are for Swaraj, and I hope the hon. the Minister will realize that although he will never have the courage to say so, he is now placed in a helpless position because he is unable to treat with the Government of Great Britain on equal terms as between partners—every medical graduate of every university in Great Britain is entitled to some kind of advantage in this country. It may be of a new university or of a second-grade university; but because it is an English degree, the Secretary of State recruits the I.M.S. officers and sends out these men here to the high posts open to them. We must deal with them as they deal with us, we must tell them 'We do not want your inspection, we shall insist that before your men come here, our men shall be permitted to go to England on the same terms'. Then, Sir, I do not know if my hon. Friend the Minister knows—perhaps he does—that the Government of India are now moving in the matter of instituting a General Medical Council for India. My hon. Friend Dr. U. Rama Rao brought forward a private Bill about two years ago in the Council of State. It was considered too comprehensive and not adequate for the purpose. That Bill contemplated to deal with both classes of medical practitioners, that is to say, medical graduates as well those who got diplomas in medicine. The Government of India asked the opinion of various bodies. In another connexion, I have looked into the Bill and given my own opinion. I am sure the hon. the Minister knows that that Bill is being considered by the Government of India as an all-India measure. Now, unless that Bill is going to be made an Act very soon, and Indian medical education freed from the trammels of this General Medical Council of Great Britain, I am afraid we shall never get for our graduates the chances which they must get, of getting the highest education which India can provide. As a matter of fact, Mr. President, those who are familiar with the standards of medical education in Madras must feel humiliated at this prospect of having to get their degrees certified by itinerating inspectors sent by the General Medical Council. I think it has been acknowledged that our Maternity Hospital and Ophthalmic Hospital are about the best anywhere in the East. I will go further and say that competent medical opinion unprejudiced by racial jealousies has recognized that these two institutions are the best in the world, east or west of Suez. Does not the hon. the Minister realize that it is humiliating to us that year after year we have got to wait in the ante-chamber of the General Medical Council? I know what this as a member of the Syndicate of the Madras University, having been made familiar with the capricious decisions of the General Medical Council.

'Is the hon. Minister really going to agree to this arrangement? There is no time fixed in the note he has appended. He says 'Sir Norman Walker who recently visited India . . . has suggested the creation of some co-ordinating authority in India which might enable the General Medical Council to obtain the information it requires in regard to Indian Medical degrees and pending the establishment of such central authority, which might be comparable to the General Medical Council, he has suggested that a "Commissioner of Medical Qualifications and Standards" should be appointed to continue and expand the work which has hitherto been performed by the Official Inspector of the General Medical Council'. I see an element of

permanence or quasi-permanence in this arrangement. The suggestion of Sir Norman Walker is relegated to the limbo of pious wishes. The purpose for which the grant is asked is the establishment of a 'Commissioner of Medical Qualifications and Standards'. I think we on this side are entitled to demand of the Government a definite, categorical assurance whether this arrangement is going to be an absolutely temporary arrangement, and if so for what period, and whether the Government are going to bring all their pressure to bear upon the Government of India, to see to it that a General Medical Council for India is established as early as possible. Moreover I do not know who the author of this note is, but undoubtedly there is some confusion behind it

3-30 p.m. "Even according to Sir Norman Walker's suggestion there will be only a General Medical Council or rather, some such central authority whose function will be to report to the General Medical Council the information it requires with regard to Indian Medical degrees. That is not the kind of council which self-governing countries have got. You must get a council whose powers will be exactly the same as those of the General Medical Council of Great Britain. Unless the hon. Minister is able to give us information on all these matters, i.e., when this council is going to be appointed, what will be its powers, etc., I am—afraid those of us who believe in the autonomy of India, especially in the matter of medical education and knowing as we do that our medical graduates have nothing to fear in comparison with the medical graduates of other countries and that, as my hon. Friend from the city said, our medical graduates with very little preparation easily get first and second class marks in British universities, must see that due recognition is given to our degrees. And unless a proper medical council is promised to be constituted by the Government of India as early as possible and unless this Government refuses to weakly yield, we on this side, must refuse to co-operate and to be conscious parties to the continual humiliation of Indian medical students and their degrees."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I have not much to add to what I said already except answering a few doubts raised by the hon. Member for the University. The hon. Member probably thought that this is going to be a permanent body. I may assure him that this is only a temporary arrangement intended to carry us on to the date when a medical council will be established in India. For this purpose there is a Bill under the contemplation of the Government of India. The Madras Government are sending their opinion on it and we are in favour of a medical council for the whole of India as a co-ordinating authority which will occupy the position of the General Medical Council in England. Till that legislation is passed we want some authority with whose medical report the General Medical Council of Great Britain will be satisfied so that the gentlemen who go from India and from this province may not find difficulty in getting admission there. This is only a temporary measure. This is one of the recommendations of Sir Norman Walker himself."

The motion for reduction was then put and lost.

The demand was then put and carried and the grant was made.

8th October 1928]

GRANT XXX.—CIVIL WORKS—TRANSFERRED.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'*that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 14,300 *under Grant XXX—Civil Works—Transferred*'

to provide for the construction of a building for the Lady Ampthill Government Secondary School for Girls at Masulipatam.

"Hon. Members have already, I am sure, read the note circulated to them. This school is now being held in two rented buildings. A permanent building is absolutely necessary for the location of this school. I am glad that there is no motion for reduction and hope that the House will sanction the grant."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

VI

A BILL* FURTHER TO AMEND THE COURT FEES ACT, 1870.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I introduce the Bill further to amend the Court Fees Act, 1870, and move that it be referred to a Select Committee composed of the following members :—

(1) Rao Bahadur C. V. Ananthakrishna Ayyar,
(2) The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar,
(3) Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai,
(4) Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib,
(5) Mr. K. P. Raman Menon,
(6) Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro,
(7) Mr. K. V. R. Swami,
(8) ,, J. A. Saldanha,
(9) ,, P. Siva Rao,
(10) ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar,
(11) Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar,
(12) Mr. N. Siva Raj,
(13) ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar, and
(14) Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.

In moving this motion I just wish to refer to the important principle contained in this Bill. When the Court Fees Amendment Act was passed by this Council in 1922, one provision was that a smaller rate of fees should be levied in respect of suits of a small cause nature up to a maximum of Rs. 500. The maximum of Rs. 500 was fixed on that occasion for the reason that at that time the maximum small cause jurisdiction possessed by the sub-courts was only Rs. 500. Subsequently, in pursuance of an Act of the Government of India under which the High Court was empowered to enhance the pecuniary jurisdiction of Small Cause courts in the mufassal up to a limit of Rs. 1,000, the High Court passed a notification fixing the maximum limit of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the sub-courts in the mufassal in respect of small causes at Rs. 1,000. In respect of suits of a small cause nature between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 according to the existing Act, the higher scale of fees has to be paid, i.e., the scale of fees applicable to original suits. One

* Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th July 1928, as Bill No. 7 of 1928.